The People's Korea

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Semi-War State Lifted, But Danger of War Still Exists in Korea, Says KPA Supreme Command

The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA) has lifted an order under which the army and people were put on a state of semi-war.

A report issued by the Supreme Command of the KPA on May 16 said, "The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army . . . issued an order on lifting the semi-war state." (See Report Issued by KPA Supreme Command on Page 3)

KPA Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung issued an order to put the nation on a semi-war alert on Feb. 1 in response to the U.S.-south Korea combined military exercise "Team Spirit 83", the largest military exercise ever staged in the West.

"Needless to say," the report of the KPA Supreme Command said, "the lifting of the semi-war state does not mean the removal of the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula."

"Though the semi-war state is lifted, the present situation requires the whole army and entire people to maintain high revolutionary vigilance and combat strain at all times and closely watch every move of the enemy," added the report.

Mr. Kim Jong Il Receives Supreme Order of Rwanda and Necklace Order of Egypt

The "Order of the Grand National Cross of One Thousand Peaks," the supreme order of the Republic of Rwanda, was awarded to Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, reported the KCNA on May 14.

This was made public by Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda, during his official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, decided to confer the order upon Mr. Kim Jong Il in high recognition of his imperishable exploits.

Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, awarded the "Necklace Order of the Republic" to Mr. Kim Jong Il in high recognition of his imperishable exploits, said a KCNA dispatch from Cairo on May 13.

A ceremony for conveying the order awarded to him was held on May 10 at the Abdin Palace in Cairo.

Present on the occasion were Nurdine Pargal, First Chamberlain of the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Ambassador Kang Man Su and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Cairo.

The "Necklace Order of the Republic" conferred upon Mr. Kim Jong Il by President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak and its diploma were conveyed to Ambassador Kang Man Su by Nurdine Pargal, First Chamberlain of the Presidency entrusted by the President.

At the ceremony, the First Chamberlain said:

I deem it a great honour to convey to the Ambassador, entrusted by the President, the order awarded to His Excellency Kim Jong Il by His Excellency our President in high recognition of his merits.

I hope you will convey cordial regards of His Excellency President Mubarak to His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

Korean Leader Urges Political Unity and Economic Cooperation Among Non-Aligned Nations; Rwandan President Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung May 12 had a talk with Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal who paid a courtesy call on the Korean counterpart in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on May 12 stressed the need to strengthen political unity and promote economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries and the Third World nations.

"The present international situation which is becoming complicated and tense day by day demands that the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries firmly unite politically, closely cooperate with each other economically and technically and wage a more resolute common struggle to frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, splitting and alienation," said the DPRK chief executive.

His statement came in a speech made at a banquet the Korean leader hosted in honor of Mr. Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda.

Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, arrived in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang on May 12 for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the DPRK President. His second visit to Korea served as a one more step to cement

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SR-71 Violations Number 30 in 2 months

The United States stepping up new war preparations in Korea sent the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above Kwangtyong Peninsula of the western coast of the DPRK at around 12 hours 30 minutes May 16 and again into the sky above the territorial waters east of Tongchon at around 14 hours 8 minutes, reported the KCNA on May 17.

"Such military provocations of the United States numbered 30 after March 16," added the official news agency.

Students of Seoul and Kwangju Demonstrate, Kim Yong Sam Goes on Hunger Strike to Mark 3rd Year Since Massacre at Kwangju

Students of different universities in Seoul and Kwangju took anti-Chon Du Hwan campus protest on May 18 to mark the third year since the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju.

Some 5,000 people in Kwangju died from the brutal attack on those demanding freedom and democracy three years ago.

Students of Seoul National, Koryo and Sung Kyun Kwan universities boycotted lessons and staged demonstrations on their campuses.

At each university campus, hundreds of students showed high spirits, scattering leaflets calling for resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

A demonstration was also staged at a university in Kwangju where the bloody incident took place.

Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju boycotted lessons and staged an on-campus demonstration chanting slogans such as "Down with Chon Du Hwan."

Every campus in south Korea

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On May 17, 1980, citizens of Kwangju rose up in a heroic struggle for democracy and freedom. In the popular uprising some 5,000 (Christian sources put the number of the victims at 2,000) people were killed. Photo: Carrying a huge sign bearing "We oppose a military rule, citizens of Kwangju demonstrate on a street of the city on May 26, 1980. (UPI)

Korea-Rwanda Cooperation Will Contribute To Strengthening Unity and Cooperation Among Non-Aligned Countries

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, arranged a grand banquet on May 12 in honor of His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on an official good-will visit to the DPRK.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Your Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal,

Dear guests from Rwanda,

Deeply pleased with my reunion with Your Excellency President, our intimate friend, today after a long separation, I warmly welcome your visit to our country in the name of our Party, the Government of the Republic and the Korean people and in my own name.

The revisit of Your Excellency President to our country is a manifestation of your particular goodwill and intimacy for us. We are deeply impressed by your warm fraternal friendship.

Your visit to our country is clear proof that our two peoples are closely linked together by tight bonds of friendship in the trend of the present era in which the world is advancing along the road of independence.

A decade ago the Rwandan people, under the leadership of Your Excellency President, proclaimed the Second Republic and embarked upon the road of building a new life on the principle of self-reliance in accordance with the policy of "Umuganda."

The unremitting struggle of the Rwandan people has turned the country, which had suffered from backwardness, poverty and unceasing bloody disputes in the past, into a new Rwanda where today hunger exists no more and peace, national unity and harmony prevail. We are very glad at this.

We note with high appreciation that you worked out an agricultural development plan aimed at increased food production and are bending all efforts for its materialization, and sincerely hope that the Rwandan people, united around the national revolutionary movement for development of Rwanda, will register greater successes in the fulfilment of the Third Five-Year Plan for social, cultural and economic development.

Adhering to the principle of non-alignment in its foreign policy, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda is favourably developing its relations with the neighbouring countries and actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Southern African peoples for liberation.

As a comrade-in-arms standing with you on the common front against imperialism and for independence, we express firm solidarity with the entire African people in their just struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The present international situation which is becoming complicated and tense day by day demands that the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries firmly unite politically, closely cooperate with each other economically and technically and wage a more resolute common struggle to frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, splitting and alienation.

We believe that the friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Korea and Rwanda will contribute greatly to strengthening the unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries.

Since your visit to our country in 1978, the friendly relations between the two countries have constantly consolidated and developed on a new stage.

You have severed diplomatic relations which the former Rwandan Government had established with the south Korean authorities and positively supported our people in their righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, thus affording them precious assistance.

We always remember this and feel grateful for this.

Your current visit to our country will mark another important occasion in further expanding and developing the freindly and cooperative relations between Korea and Rwanda and cementing the solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

At this place overflowing with an amicable atmosphere of meeting an intimate friend from the far-away African land, I propose a toast to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Rwandan peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Rwanda,

To the solidarity among the world people advocating *chajusong* (independence),

To the good health of Your Excellency respected President Habyarimana Juvenal and madame,

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Korea's Justice Cause Will Triumph Despite All-Obstacles Lying in This Way

Speech of President Habyarimana Juvenal

His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and President-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on May 12.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Comrade President and dear friend,

The speech you have just made is testimony of your sincere and profound friendship and your constant attachment to Rwanda. I express thanks to you from the bottom of my heart.

I also express to you personally and to Comrade Kim Jong Il, and to your Government and to your people most heartfelt thanks for the welcome and hospitality which, marked by consideration without parallel, was reserved for us in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This gratitude is, at the same time, the sentiments equally shared by all the members of the delegation accompanying me.

Permit me to add to these sentiments of gratitude warm and cordial salutations addressed to you and to the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from all the members of the national revolutionary movement for development.

These salutations constitute a token of the friendship and solidarity of our two countries and our two peoples, friendship and solidarity to which I will dedicate my present visit, which is for me a new occasion of admiring the progress registered by the homeland of Juche, in its glorious struggle for political and economic independence, under the clairvoyant leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved great leader.

Comrade President and dear friend,

Excellencies,

Comrades,

Party members,

It is with genuine pleasure that I am paying my second visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It will help, I believe, lift to a new stage the relations which unite our two countries in the spirit of mutual respect and solidarity, the firm basis on which was laid during my previous visit in June 1978.

This first visit, which I preserve as an excellent souvenir, marked an occasion of defining the ways and means of engaging our two countries in active cooperation on bilateral basis.

The results of this cooperation are tangible, notably in the agricultural sector and that of administrative infrastructure.

To the activities registered in these two domains are added the program of cooperation in the socio-cultural domain and, above all, on the scale of our two respective political formations, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and the Worker's Party of Korea.

Stressing the satisfaction of the Rwandan Government and people with the programmes already realized or in the course of realisation in our cooperation, I would like to mention another interesting perspective problems, in the sector of education and in the socio-medical section, in accordance with the accords signed on the occasion of my visit in 1978, for the reinforcement of the infrastructures in these two domains which occupy an important place in the priority of development defined by the Rwandan Government.

In paying homage to the progress registered thanks to the generous support and assistance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Rwandan Government and people hope that our bilateral cooperation will be constantly strengthened and diversified. We hope that all necessary concern will be paid so that the programmes defined by the common accord will be implemented within the time set. These dispositions will confer to our common initiatives an efficacy which will raise the hope for this to a higher stage.

Comrade President and dear friend,

The cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda is inscribed in the context of the solidarity which characterises the relations between the developing countries.

This solidarity constitutes a major axis in seeking a new international economic system which will meet the needs and interests of all the partners and favor the emancipation of the peoples most impoverished due to the actual system marked by crying inequality and by the constantly growing difficulties.

The advent of a new international economic order is a prerequisite to the harmonious development of all countries and notably the countries of the Third World.

Expecting fundamental reforms to be enforced in this regard, these countries will have to concretise, by their mutual accommodation, the will to assure the conditions of their emancipation and their economic independence.

Fully convinced of the justice of this imperative, Rwanda strives to strengthen these relations with the partners of the Third World.

Particularly, Rwanda favors dialogue with the industrialised countries, dialogue which will permit all the partners to put in common use the resources and the means at their disposal, for surmounting the crisis and the present recession.

Comrade President and dear friend,

In its external policy, Rwanda is inspired by the fundamental principles which guide all the countries loving peace and justice and which seek the promotion of the idea of liberty for all peoples.

The solidarity of the Rwandan Government and people goes to the freedom fighters who, in South Africa, Namibia, West Sahara and Middle East, fighting for the recognition and respect of rights which international morality and ethics granted to all peoples.

Beside the political crisis caused by the deliberate will to break the action of the people who are in quest of political independence and emancipation, the world is also confronted by the trend of ever growing rivalry of great powers.

This rivalry desperately seeks a definite position, which seriously hinders the efforts destined to the creation of a climate of detente and security in the international community, because it is synonym of conflicts of interests.

Each time the Rwandan Government expressed its position with regard to this rivalry posing hindrance to international peace and security, it supported the appeal for the withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries and regions concerned, stressing the necessity of respecting the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and of nations in conflict finding equitable settlement by means of negotiation.

However, it is not realistic to consider that an end to external interference and settlement of local and regional conflicts are enough for the creation of a climate of confidence, serenity and concord within international community.

The unbridled arms race constitutes another serious danger, because it stirs up tensions and causes conflicts.

The Rwandan Government has expressed many a time, in appropriate forums, its hope that human, financial and technical resources mobilised for such purpose will be directed to peaceful aim for the removal of the perils which menaces the future of humanity and threatens nuclear holocaust upon it and for the promotion of development.

Comrade President and dear friend,

The Rwandan Government and people follow with interest the untiring efforts made by you to consolidate the socio-economic progress realised by your country and ensure "independent and peaceful" reunification of the Korean nation.

We deplore with you and with your people the tragedy of the arbitrary separation which has been imposed by the vicisitudes of recent history and which exacerbates the tensions in this region of the Asian Continent.

We share with you the belief that the legality will certainly triumph and the justice of the cause that mobilises the Korean nation for her reunification will triumph despite all

(Continued on page 3)

KPA Supreme Commander Issues Order on Lifting Semi-War State

Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)– The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued the following report on May 16 in connection with the fact that the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order on lifting the semi-war state:

The U.S. imperialists, in defiance of the unanimous protest and denunciation by the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world, staged the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, taking the whole area of south Korea as the central theatre.

The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises held by the U.S. imperialists were an escalation of the criminal war moves against our Republic and a preliminary war for leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war and invading the northern half of the Republic any moment.

To counter the grave situation in which the danger of war befalling our country hour by hour due to the reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order to the whole army and the entire people to enter into a semi-war state in the period from February 1 to mid-April, the period of the enemy's joint military exercises.

This was a legitimate self-defensive measure to serve a stern warning to the imperialists running wild in aggression and war provocation and defend the sacred land of the fatherland and the people's power.

This self-defensive measure of ours dealt a heavy political and military blow at the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and greatly contributed to checking and thwarting their adventurist aggressive intention and safeguarding peace in Korea and the world.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean military fascist clique, their lackey, could not dare pounce upon us in face of the whole-country, all-people defence posture of us who defended the sky, land and sea of the fatherland as firm as an impregnable fortress with active support and encouragement of the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries throughout the world, maintaining a full combat posture to thoroughly smash any aggressor.

The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army highly appraised the entire units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and all the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards for having reliably defended the dignity of the nation and the security of the fatherland, smashing the war provocations of the enemy, and issued an order on lifting the semi-war state.

Needless to say, the lifting of the semi-war state does not mean the removal of the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

Even after the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises the U.S. imperialist aggressors openly declared that they would intensify joint military exercises and reinforce military establishments in south Korea in the future because it is a "central area" in their Asian strategy, and are continuously massing huge armed forces around the Korean Peninsula and ceaselessly staging various war exercises and military provocations against the northern half of the Republic together with the south Korean puppet clique.

These days they are staging a mobile exercise in the East Sea of Korea again with the mobilization of a big fleet including the aircraft carriers "Coral Sea" and "Midway."

From May 9 an unprecedented-in-scope malicious military exercise codenamed "Myolgong (destroy-communism)-83" was staged with the participation of the south Korean puppet army, puppet police, "reserve forces" and "civilian defence corps" over 3.5 million strong and of special units of the U.S. forces.

The U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to openly disclose their heinous plot to introduce into south Korea neutron weapons, most barbarous mass destruction weapons, and are desperately kicking up "anti-communist" racket against us and whipping up a war atmosphere.

All these facts show how frantically they are trying to turn south Korea into a military bridgehead, a nuclear base for invading not only the northern half of the Republic but also other socialist countries and Asia and start a new war in Korea.

Now the world is closely following the rash aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

Though the semi-war state is lifted, the present situation requires the whole army and entire people to maintain high revolutionary vigilance and combat strain at all times and closely watch every move of the enemy.

All the units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, the entire members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards and the entire people should wage a vigorous struggle to firmly defend all the work sites of the socialist construction and all the defence posts of the fatherland and take the lead in effecting anew upswing in the socialist economic construction and increasing the self-reliant national defence potentials.

In this way they should keep themselves in full combat preparedness so as to promptly counter the enemy and mete out a severe punishment to him in case of emergency when he pounces upon us anywhere.

We do not provoke others first, but we will not allow anyone to infringe upon our sovereignty.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the new war provocation manoeuvres in defiance of our repeated warnings, aggravating the situation in Korea, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (11)

Loyal Contingents Grow All Over Country

(Continued from the No.1,143 issue of The People's Korea)

In particular, this line has made it possible to solve the problem of revolutionizing the intellectuals, the mental workers, with success and thus contributes greatly to enhancing their role in every way in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In many countries how to draw the intelligentsia more actively into revolutionary work poses a serious social problem now.

But in Korea the problem of revolutionizing and working-classizing the intellectuals has been solved excellently in accordance with the unique policy on the intelligentsia set forth by the respected President Kim Il Sung, with the result that all intellectuals are serving the revolution faithfully with their learnings and technological accomplishments.

The intellectuals of Korea are going through self-discipline amid the seething realities, discover new truth in the practical experiences of the masses, and are turning the manual labour of the working people gradually into mental labour by employing their learnings and the achievements of their scientific researches.

With the deepening of the ideological revolution under the seasoned leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, new change has taken place in the political, ideological and moral aspects of the Korean people.

The entire people have equipped themselves firmly with the Juche-based outlook on the leader, the whole of society is pervaded strongly with loyalty to the leader, and the whole country is like a large stream of loyalty flowing in a great sweep after the leader.

During my recent visit to Korea I saw in a documentary film of latest production the force of loyalty prevailing throughout the country.

The mammoth demonstration of the one million working people of Pyongyang, the capital, celebrating the 35th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Sixth Congress of the Party, was a grand epic forcefully demonstrating the indestructible might of the Korean people united rock-firm around the leader and the Party. It was indeed a grandiose canvas showing vividly the high pride and confidence of the Korean people who are moving forward under the great leader President Kim Il Sung and following the lead of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, their unshakable conviction and will to carry the glorious cause of Kimilsungism to completion and their strong organization and high consciousness which surpass all imagination.

People, the orderly ranks of one million loyalists, surge past the tribune shouting hurrah and giving cheers at the top of their voices, looking up to the great and benevolent leader whom they respect and revere from the bottom of their hearts.

Boys and girls of the Children's Union, workers, farmers, youth, students and intellectuals send up shouts of hurrah with tears of excitement in their eyes, and the wide square turns into a violently rippling sea of flowers.

Beaming brightly with smile, the great leader President Kim Il Sung warmly responds to the cheering paraders.

The ranks of loyalists march past in fine array paying a tribute of admiration to their leader and pledging him an everlasting loyalty. These ranks are a crystal of the most beautiful and noble thinking and feeling in the world and a symbol of unity and cohesion no force can ever destroy.

This is an expression of crystallized revolutionary consciousness instilled into the whole society by the absolute loyalty of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to the great leader.

This spectacle which looks like a dream to us visitors to Korea is a most ordinary occurrence in Korea.

What impressed us strongly during my trip of inspection to many places of Korea is the high sense of national independence of the people of this country.

National pride and confidence is the symbol of dignity and honour of a nation.

A man without the spirit of independence is a failure as a social being and a nation without national pride and confidence is as good as a dead nation.

History shows that only a people with a sense of national independence and national pride and confidence are capable of standing up for the honour and dignity of their nation.

Wherever you go in Korea you find people espousing as their philosophy of life the idea that one is the master of one's own destiny and that one has the power to shape one's own destiny.

Even the most ordinary people value the independence of the nation, reject flunkeyism towards great powers and national nihilism, and firmly maintain the attitude of master in the revolution regarding his job as a sacred undertaking in the interests of society and the collective.

The spirit of self-reliance displayed among the Korean people stems precisely from this consciousness as the master of the revolution.

"By our own efforts and with our own technology and resources!"

"Let us explore what we are lacking and produce what is short!"

This is the fighting spirit of the Korean people in developing the economy, science, technology and culture.

Vinalon, the Juche fibre produced from stone and anthracite, the "sea of machinery" and the "sea of iron" that cover the whole country, the "stacks of golden rice" that rise higher every year, and all the riches porduced by Korea are the great wonders performed by the people's consciousness as the masters of the revolution and their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The social and human relations prevalent in Korea today are truly beautiful and noble. The slogan "One for all and all for one!" which sums up the social and human relations to be realized in communist society has struck root into the minds of the entire Korean people once and for all.

People come forward collectively to help one another and make mass innovations by joint efforts, and they are accustomed to thinking of society, the collective and their comrades before of themselves.

Parentless triplets are brought up healthily by nursery governesses before they go to primary and secondary schools and then to university. People give their blood and flesh to save the lives of their comrades. This is a surprising phenomenon only to be seen in Korea.

People of this country are indifferent to any fame, reward or appreciation; they only think of how to better gratify the wishes of the great leader and meet the lofty intentions of the dear leader.

In Korea today an all-out mass movement is afoot to learn from the "unassuming heroes". Indeed, the stories about these heroes move people deeply.

Towards the end of the 70's of this 20th century, that is, in the closing days of 1979, stirring news swept across the land of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung personally discovered four hitherto-unknown heroes, Paek Sol Hui, Kim Sang Ryon, *Pak Yong Chol and Chang Jae San*, from among the scientists, engineers, members of the three-revolution teams and Party workers, whom he extolled in the highest terms.

Until only the previous day they had been no more than an unknown scientist, engineer or Party worker.

One of them, the woman scientist Paek Sol Hui, says:

"To speak of myself, I am not an old scholar known widely to the academic circles nor a woman of uncommon talent.

"I am only one of the ordinary scientists devoted to scientific pursuits with a desire to ease the worries of the great leader."

Who is this immeasurably ingenuous scientist?

What are the services that have earned such a great respect of Korean society for this scientist who has now become Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Labour Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Doctor of Biology?

She was an average girl researcher who was working at the Botanical Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after graduating from Kim Il Sung University, the highest institution of scientific studies in this country. (To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

the obstacles lying in this way.

Like all other nations suffering from arbitrary division, the Korean people can always count on the solidarity of the Republic of Rwanda which, each time it renders it, will actively support all the initiative which will enable the Korean nation to exercise its right to peaceful reunification, frustrating all external interference and intervention.

The Rwandan Government and people are convinced that the objectives set by you in this regard, since you have shouldered the destiny of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will bring an end to all the obstacles which might delay the reunification so ardently desired by the Korean nation.

Comrade President and dear friend,
Excellencies,
Comrades,
Party members,

My present visit constitutes the best proof of our will to confer, in relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries, the dimensions corresponding to the aspirations and wishes common to our two peoples, wishes to bring peace, understanding and concord to the whole of international community, aspirations for progress and development for all the peoples of the world.

Our two countries will always stand side by side in the tasks, certainly difficult, yet very exciting, to promote the realisation of these aspirations which constitute the objectives to which the international community dedicate all their efforts.

I rejoice at being able to stress that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda share in this regard the same faith and the same idea. With the conviction that our relations will grow stronger in this common faith and idea, I wish to express once again my thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and people of Korea for their warm welcome and their hospitality accorded to us, at finding myself again in your country for a visit which will help render our solidarity more active and efficient, and I propose a toast to the health of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great leader of the Korean people,

To the health of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the dear leader,

To the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people,

To the independence and peaceful reunification of their country,

To the pereniality of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Thank you.

Three Years since "Bloodshed in Kwangju" (1)

Since the Kwangju popular uprising, anti-American sentiments have been sharply growing among broader sections of the south Korean people, and the students movement which are closely united with labor unions, is growing from strength to strength, upholding anti-U.S. and anti-fascist dictatorship slogans.

The People's Korea, here, follows the developments and characteristics of their struggle in two installments.

Always in the forefront of struggle

The recent struggles of south Korean people are characterized by the slogans of anti-Americanism, which are given prominence in their strivings.

Donald L. Raynard, former director of the State Department's office of Korean Affairs said in The New York Times dated April 26, 1982, "the United States is now confronted with anti-American unparalled in the 100 years since it opened diplomatic relations with Korea which has been known as a region without any anti-Americanism."

The Kwangju popular uprising is said to be a historical turning point of the south Korean people's struggle to anti-Americanism.

Gen. Chon-led paratroopers called "black berets" perpetrated bloody suppressive acts against the Kwangju people who rose up against the May 17 coup d'etat and indiscriminately murdered students and people numbering 2,000-5,000. It was carried out under American directions and with its support.

The south Korean people were disenchanted from the image of Americans as "liberators" and "supporters."

The spearhead of their struggle was sharply directed against the Americans.

As in the past was the students that stood in the forefront of the struggle.

Declarations and bills, scattered by south Korean university students, made public since the Kwangju popular uprising, have invariably accused and denounced U.S. policy toward south Korea, upholding the slogan "Yankees, go home!"

Punishment to the Americans

Students struggle are largely characterized not only by a radical anti-Americanism but by their direct actions.

They realize that it was the Americans that manipulated behind the curtain the Chon Du Hwan group who carried out the Kwangju massacre.

This was dramatically expressed by the burning case of the American Cultural Center in Pusan on Mar. 18, 1982.

Before the arson case in Pusan there was also an ACC arson case in Dec. 1980. This case, however, was not reported because of the Martial Law clamp on the press.

These arson cases sufficiently indicate that anti-American sentiments are rapidly growing among south Korean people.

Mr. Mun Bu Shik, alleged to be the principal offender in the ACC arson case, sent a letter to Bishop Kim Su Hwan on April 1 just before he voluntarily turned himself to police, say, "We attempted to express our will in such a radical way by setting fire to the ACC in order to punish historical crimes committed by the Americans in this country."

The U.S. played the role of a mother-in-law in the tragedy of the Kwangju massacre in order to let Chon Du Hwan successfully carry out it.

The arson case drew public attention as an expression of growing anti-American sentiments and as a direct action taken by students.

Actually, direct actions by students followed by the Kwangju massacre, including the burning of the Stars and Stripes by students of Kangwon Univ. on April 22, 1982.

Students have been continuing uninterrupted struggles since the beginning of this year.

Counting only those events that have so far been reported, students rose in anti-Chon Du Hwan struggles at 13 universities – Dongguk, Kyungnam, Sogang, Sunggyungwan, Chonglon, Dangguk, Ehwa Women's, Seoul National, Sukmyung Women's, Korea, Yonsei, Hanguk Theological and Chonbuk – and these struggles alarmed the Americans and the Chon junta.

The students of Seoul National Univ. in its declaration dated on Mar. 7 entitled 'The Pusan arson case was a case of resistance to American support for the fascist regime' said "Why did they set fire to it? This is because they wanted to give warnings against the Americans who have supported the fascist regime of south Korea to gain economic profits and to pursue their military purposes.

This is also because they also wanted to appeal to the national consciousness of our nation, to inform the American people of the demands of the south Korean people and to give an indirect warning to Japanese business interests in dream of dominating south Korea. ("letter from south Korea" – the monthly magazine "Sekai", June issue)

What should not escape our attention is their ultimate goal.

Why do they give warnings to the U.S. and Japan?

This is because the Americans are the biggest obstacle standing in the way of democratization of south Korean society and of reunification of Korea.

A student of Seoul National Univ. said resolutely, "The first of our tasks is democratization, and our next task is national reunification." It is natural for them to give warnings to the Americans who have never supported their democratization movement, but have always obstructed it." (the same magazine, May issue)

South Korean students have continued to wage anti-American struggles since the Kwangju popular uprising, with a clear prospect for national reunification, and will further widen and deepen these struggles.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun on "Destroy Communism '83"

The provocative military exercise codenamed "Destroy Communism '83" which was staged at the begining of May by the Chon junta against the DPRK was bigger and more desperate than in any other year in the number of the troops and civilians mobilized in it and in its content and it was a new war exercise aimed at northward invasion, declared Rodong Sinmun dated May 14 in a commentary captioned "'Destroy Communism' din leads to self-destruction."

Pointing out that the exercise involved the south Korean army, police, "Reserve Forces" and "Civil Defence Corps Men" more than 3.5 million in all – and even U.S. armed forces occupying south Korea, the author of the commentary summarily continued:

The malicious anti-communist smear campaign and sabre-rattling committed by the Americans and the Chon junta under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion" are an open provocation and challenge to us striving to solve the country's reunification question on the principle of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification.

It was the Americans who wrote the scrip of the "Destroy Communism '83" exercise and staged it with the Chon junta, seeking a hideous criminal aim.

It was a sinister action to create an atmosphere of terror in society and cover the students into renouncing struggle by turning south Korea into a theatre of clamorous war exercise with a hue and cry over "southward invasion" and thereby get through with the crisis of May. Herein lay the reason why they staged the military rehearsal this time in the Seoul area where the students' struggle was the fiercest, on the threshold of the third anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Staging the war exercise, the Chon junta cried that someone was scheming attack on the South," in an attempt to bar an "international meeting" in south Korea.

Their outcry over "southward invasion" is intended to divert elsewhere the resistance of the people directed against them–It is an intrigue to shift the responsibility on to us and impair the high international prestige of our Republic, should an obstacle is created in the way of something like "international meeting" in social unrest.

The "Destroy Communism '83" was also a criminal action for rounding off the preparations for a war of northward invasion.

One of the main purposes of the sabre-rattling committed by the Americans and the south Korean junta under the name of "Destroy Communism '83" was to examine the war-time mobilization posture of the U.S. aggression forces, the south Korean army, the police, the paramilitary armed forces and the population and complete its system.

The Americans and the Chon junta are becoming all the more undisguised in their criminal acts against the Korean people.

Real Conditions of South Korean Workers: Christians Release Report (1)

Following data was made public of a labor day meeting held at Yongdongpo Church in Seoul on Mar. 10.

Described here is the truth about the south Korean economy, viewed from the standpoint of the workers who support its basis, a picture entirely different from what has been reported by foreign correspondents. (It is a serial in four installments.)

Mar. 10 is south Korea's labor day. It is the day when workers are freed from a hard work, to look back on their own life, a festive occasion to encourage and console each other, and to spend a day in a happy mood. It is the day when people confirm that the masters of the country should be the workers who are constructors and producers, and who occupy the majority of the south Korean population.

It is the day when they cast off their sufferings and discriminations they face in work places and in social life and realize their own strength and greatness.

It is all the day when all peoples should thank workers and congratulate them on the day and comfort suffering workers.

Some 9,000,000 workers and 25,000,000 people including their family members, represent an overhelming majority of the south Korean population exceeding 70% of it. They are also masters of the society.

It is the holiday of workers who are masters of the society.

We, however, do not feel self-confident in sending our greetings of congratulation.

This is because of the grim realities of workers' living they are so hard-repressed that they cannot afford to hold festive events.

On the contrary, such meetings are supervised or suppressed.

Jesus Christ, however, after working as a carpenter said relolutely 2,000 years ago, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, for He has apointed Me to peach the gospel to the poor; He has sent Me to announce release to the captives and restoration of sight to the blind, to set free the downtrodden to proclaim the year of the Lord's favour." – The Gospel according to Luke, 18 of Chapter 1. Therefore we will try to examine the cause of workers' sufferings.

1. Working Conditions

Even on labor day, nothing is spoken about it in many factories. Workers continue to work ostensively according to an agreement between labor and capital.

Such labor as is forced on workers justifiably denies leasure and holidays to workers.

Workers are forced to work on holidays in the name of workday transfers or overtime work. If they fail to work on such days, payments for paid weekly, monthly leave, monthly physiological leave are canceled and pays for 3 5 days' work are deducted from their income.

Such terrible measures are taken in case workers have to take rest to because of fatigue, or in case they do not go to work placed in order to go to church.

God took a rest after He created the heaven and the earth, and ordered the Israelites to take rest after work. Forced labor without rest essential for workers' life is due to the abuse of power by employers, but it is thoroughly against the words of God.

According to the International Labor Organisation, statistics of the working hours of workers of south Korea are 50.5 hours in a week, the longest in the world.

We know, however, that this is actually an underestimated figure.

Working hours reach as much as 60–120 hours a week in the worst case and a 10–12 hour day is accepted everywhere in south Korea.

Workers unanimously demand "Please, let us take rest on holidays". The long-working hours are accompanied by extremely low wages.

Workers earning less than 100,000 won a month (this is not sufficient even for single man's living cost, as reported by the General Labor Union) account for 60% of the total working population of south Korea, and their real wages were cut down by 2–4% in 1980 and 1981.

It rose slightly in 1982 but it is still under the 1982 level.

This year nominal wage hikes are held down to 5–6%.

Pay hikes are extremely limited for various reasons in spite of the fact that wage cost account for some 3–4% of the total production cost.

As a result, the daily income of south Korean financial magnates surpass the total salaries of 10,000 – 25,000 workers. It is said that they enjoy far more income than people in the highest income bracket in the United States or Japan.

Almost all the 100 top ranking income earners are mostly composed of fathers, brothers and their relatives. The revenue of the 10 top ranking business groups occupies more than 45% of south Korea's gross national product and that of the 30 top ranking groups 65%.

It is also said that when a boss of a famous south Korean financial group went to the United States to be awarded honarary doctorship, he said proudly that his group acounted for more than 7% of GNP and 8% of the total tax revenue of south Korea.

Then, a journalist commented, "That is neither democracy nor capitalism."

As a result, the ratio of workers' income to the national income can not be improved the gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen further.

This imbalance in yearly income has enlarge the unequal distribution of wealth among the people.

Statistics for the latter half of 1970s reveal a terrible fact that 0.3% of the population, or some 100,000 people comprising 20,000 families – allowance is made for big families, several thousand or less than 10,000 families – possess 43.3% of the total property of south Korea. This is truly a terrible fact.

How can we explain the poverty of ones of millions of workers the sky-high luxury and arrogance of the few? We cannot forget a growing number of victimes in working places. According to statistics released by the Ministry of Labor, out of the 3,480,000 workers working at some 54,000 places of employment each with more than 10 working, 1,230 died in labor accidents, and 138,000 persons were disabled or mentally deranged, or 4 workers for 100.

The economic loss due to these accidents at work reached 486 billion won.

The number of industrial accidents is more than 5 times that in Japan, and has been increasing since 1980.

We can not but stress that victimes caused by hard work is work places are not different from those on the battle field.

Long working hours, poverty, causing loss of human dignity inferiority complex, increasing labor accidents – this is the reality of south Korean workers today.

How and for what can we, churches, pray to Christians, pray to God in the face of this reality? The answer is clear. Can we, churches and Christians, just sit idle with falded arms, in the face of the incredible luxury, wealth and aggrogance of the privilleged?

How can we? We cannot bring ourselves to congratulate workers on today's labor day.

(To be continued)

Aggressive "Team Spirit '83" Exercises in Photos

The aggressive American-south Korean joint military exercise, "Team Spirit '83", was staged from Feb. 1 to mid-April this year.

The latest war game was the largest in scale in its history, in which some 191,000 American and south Korean armed forces were mobilized and the whole of Korea was made the war game theatre.

The "Team Spirit '83" exercises were an escalation of the criminal war moves against the DPRK and a preliminary war intended to lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war and to make preparations for invading the North at any moment.

As a result of the DPRK's legitimate self-defensive measure to put the nation on a semi-war state footing and of active support and encouragement of the governments and peoples of peace-loving countries throughout the world, the Americans could not dare to launch an adventurous provocation.

However, the Supreme Command of the KPA, issuing an order on lifting the semi-war state, said "the lifting of the semi-war state does not mean that the danger of war has been removed from the Korean Peninsula."

This is because even after the war game the Americans are intensifying joint military exercise and reinforcing military establishments in south Korea.

They are also constantly holding various war exercises in and around south Korea and perpetrating military provocations against the DPRK.

Recently the Americans and the south Korean junta are once again carrying out mobile exercise in the East Sea (Sea of Japan) of Korea mobilizing the attack carriers "Coral Sea" and "Midway."

The largest U.S. warship "New Jersey" is reported to be deployed in Far East and join in the U.S. seventh fleet, in August this year.

All these facts bespeak they are continuously aimed not only at northward invasion but also at dominating Asia and other socialist countries and starting a new war -- by kicking off a nuclear shooting war on the Korean Peninsula.

Here are photos showing scenes from the provocative war rehearsal -- "Team Spirit '83"

U.S. Marines raise color-coded flags to lead landing craft ashore during the largest-scale provocative amphibious landing phase of "Team Spirit '83" just north of Pohang, south Korea, on March 15.

The U.S. nuclear powered attack carrier Enterprise on the way to the East Sea to join the aggressive "Team Spirit '83" exercises.

One of the soldiers' camps scattered throughout south Korea which were formed before the "Team Spirit" exercises for U.S. troops dispatched from homeland and overseas U.S. military bases.

A U.S. soldier and a Korean woman washing clothes in a cold river. The ground is snow-covered.

A U.S. Blue Force tank rolls across a floating bridge constructed on the second day of the Blue Force counterattack in "Team Spirit '83" field training exercise on March 18.

Story of S. Korean Female Worker (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

First Job at Usan Factory

On No. 27, two days after we were unilaterally ordered to work at the Usan factory, we went to the factory. In the meantime, we lodged a protest against the unwarranted measure taken by the company. Our demand was turned down. On the contrary, the company threatened to report us the police authorities. We couldn't but give up our demand, gulping down our sobs.

Five workers resigned for the reason that it was impossible for them to go to the Usan factory.

At the Usan factory, Ku, former section chief at the head office, who had been demoted a post in the Usan factory, was the vice-chief of the factory.

The first job at this factory was to package sticking plasters. We were ordered to work in the packaging section of sticking plasters. Though we were treated as skilled workers at the head office, we were treated there as new comers.

As soon as we came to the factory, we were interviewed by An, the director of the factory. We said to him that we would live and work in Usan and demanded allowances for working in remote rural areas. An was surprised at our request.

Our workshop was originally an office, where workers and other persons were able to go in and out freely. Half of each window was covered only with white paper. Therefore, one was able to know easily who was speaking and what was being spoken there.

Battle Fields

The next day, eight workers among us were sent to a section of the automating tape packing line. This work was once done at the head office, where we packaged 60 packs per minute, while 180 packs per minute were a norm at the Usan factory. At lunch time we were exhausted after operating the machine. I, too, worked by turns.

After starting this work, I became wobbly and my arms ached. "I am going off my head," young workers said. We encouraged them and continued to work.

Afterwards, we were ordered to do heavier work. That was to put the tape on the belt conveyor. It was hard for us to move our hands quickly without rest – 160 times per minute. At last I couldn't but say to An, the section chief, who was sitting beside me, "This machine ignores human beings."

Soon after a while, Tok Sun was suddenly moved to another section, where those who were expected to be dismissed were gathered. The workshop was the worst in the factory, so dusty that workers' dark-blue work clothes turned white in a moment.

The ventilator fan did not move for the reason that it consumed electric power.

Later, I was posted in a workshop, where only male workers were working. My job was to take down iron products from machine, pull out taped parts from the iron and insert new cores. Then I had to lift the iron products to the height of my breasts.

I was able to lift the iron products at first. They were too heavy. If I dropped any of them on my instep, it would be broken. This iron product was produced every minute. I thought as if I had my legs broken. So I screamed "How much does this iron product weigh?"

This factory seemed to me battle field and not a factory.

Harassment

As I operated the machine uninterruptedly, I became tense and wanted to go to the lavatory frequently.

Then the doors of the lavatory were locked as we went there frequently while on duty. When we were not able to endure, we relieved ourselves on the floor of the lavatory. Those who were in their monthly day, couldn't help get their pantaloons stained.

Why can't we go to the toilet freely?

During these days, I was repeatedly called out by section chief An and was told to withdraw from the labor union. I naturally and promptly rejected his proposal.

An, who confirmed our will to settle in Usan, began to openly harass us. On Dec. 4, it was snowing. When the closing hour approached, we were suddenly ordered to do extra work. He said that we didn't work hard enough.

Snow lay and if we didn't take the bus, we were unable to return to our apartment house. We didn't have money. We repeatedly asked him to let us return. But he would not listen to us. While we bandied words with him, we realized that he was harassing us. We dared to get on the bus in defiance of his opposition. But the bus service was suspended.

We didn't come back to the factory. We began to walk on the snow-covered road to take a train and a suburban bus. I wore sandals as I didn't have a pair of shoes. No one showed us the way. As we felt lonely, we sang songs and encouraged each other. We managed to arrive in Seoul. It was after 9:00 p.m.

Forced Resignation

The next day, I was called by Kim, a deputy section chief. At the office, section chief An and vice-chief Ku were waiting for me. I was forced to resign from the factory with conditions attached.

If I resigned from the factory then, I would be paid my salary for that month and given a bonus. I promptly rejected their proposal and said that I would continue to work at the Usan factory.

These three officials threatened and coaxed me and forced me to resign from the factory.

The salary I received first at the Usan factory was 20,000 *won*. The loan was deducted from the amount. Some received hundreds *won* and almost all the workers received tens of hundreds of *won*.

After a while, seven workers including Chin Hui, among us, were not able to put up with the company's harassment and submitted their resignation. We, who were left, couldn't but do our work and continued to struggle.

Written Apology

Once I said that the automatic machine for line tape "ignored human beings." Then I had to write a written apology unwillingly as they said this statement of mine disturbed order in the factory and prevented other workers from continuing their work. Afterward, my question, "How much does this iron product weigh?" also became an object of my written apology.

These measures were obviously intended to force us to submit our resignations. Sun Hwi came late one time. Her report on being late was accepted and was treated as absence without leave. She was also forced to submit a written apology for this. When women workers were forced to submit written apologies. We were surrounded by some 20 male workers and were vilified and threatened by them to write written apologies. Female workers were terrorized a crafty method employed by the company.

Dismissal

After Pak, the chief of the factory of the head office, came to the Usan factory, the factory began to use "containment tactics" against us.

We were placed under thorough surveillance. In the lavatory we were watched from the outside, though no one couldn't see from the inside. Workers at the Usan factory were ordered not to have contacts with us. Day after day, we were persuaded to resign from the factory.

We were surrounded by foes on all sides. It was love that supported us under these circumstances. Members of the labor union of the head office and friends of other factories including the Wuon Poon factory always supported and encouraged us shared hardships with us.

We always opened our hearts to them and confirmed our will to fight.

In this way, we carried through our will without yielding to temptation or threats or without compromising with injustice. No one dropped out in our struggle.

However, on Dec. 12, Sun Hwi and I, at last were declared to be dismissed for the reason that we had written apologies for three times.

On Dec. 22, ten days later, eight other workers at the Usan factory, and two at the head office, were also fired.

Life after Our Dismissal

Now I am living with my mother and Jae Sin, the youngest brother, who came up to Seoul after he graduated from a high school. I don't tell them about my dismissal. I can't tell the truth to my mother. Therefore, I borrow money every month from the UIM center and hand it to my mother as my wage.

After we were fired, we continued our struggle persistently for our reinstatement to our original positions. For this we sent petitions to the factory and made an appeal to the "government" organizations concerned and the Labor Bureau.

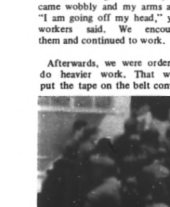
All were in vain. We were angry with the Labor Bureau authorities. We couldn't but ask whom the Labour Bureau served.

The company want us to give up and struggle for reinstatement.

They said that in the situation in our country, overtime and night work are necessary and the labor law doesn't suit the reality.

Do we poor people have to be sacrificed and starve to death? This thought is uppermost in my mind. The "government"-supported labor union finally let us down.

I lost my job, but we were able to win friends like our true sisters who were able to overcome difficulties. (Concluded)



Female workers of the Wuon Poong Textile Factory taken to the police station

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

APR. 14

*Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka met Kim Ia Ho, DPRK ambassador to his country.

The Malagasy President said that the Malagasy Government and people fully supported the Korean people in their struggle for national Reunification.

APR. 20

*A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee left Pyongyang to attend the Regional Conference on Peace and Security in Asia and Pacific held in Mongolia.

APR. 23

*A Korean delegation headed by Li Gon Il, Director of the Hydro-Meteorological Service, left Pyongyang to attend the 9th Meeting of the World Meteorological Organization held in Geneva.

*The State Pyongyang Circus led by its head Hong Jae Sik left Pyongyang for a visit to Yugoslavia.

APR. 24

*Joseph Nyerere, younger brother, and M. Nyerere, son, of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, arrived in Pyongyang.

APR. 25

*A delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by Shevetseva Lyudmila Ivanovna, Secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The judo team of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces arrived in Pyongyang.

* N.A. Tikhonov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui Gyong.

APR. 26

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief Choe Chil Nam left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.

* A delegation of the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School headed by its deputy Director An Dong Yun left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.

* Wang Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau, and President of the Party School, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met in Beijing the delegation of the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School headed by its vice-Director An Dong Yun, on a visit to China.

APR. 27

* A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong U left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Asian and Pacific Regional Conference on the Palestinian Question held in Malaysia.

* A delegation of Korean economists headed by vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences Kim Chol Sik left Pyongyang by plane to attend a meeting of the Executive Council of the Third World Economists Association held in Algeria.

* A Korean scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by vice-Minister of Metal Industry An Mun Hon left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

* A DPRK public health delegation headed by vice-Minister of Public Health Choe Won Sok left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 36th General Assembly of the World Health Organisation held in Geneva.

APR. 29

* Saliou H. John, Chief of the Gambian group for the study of Kimilsungism, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A Korea-visiting delegation of influential personnel of the Liberal-Democratic Party in Ibaraki Prefecture for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Yamaguchi Buhei, Chief Secretary of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party of Ibaraki Prefecture, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Nagasaki Prefectural Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Risaku Eguchi, vice-Chairman of the Nagasaki Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

The Resurgence of Militarism in Modern Japan

—By Kirk C. Bascom—

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a paper prepared by Mr. Kirk C. Bascom who is an American free-lance journalist and a specialist in Northeast Asian Affairs.

He was born in Washington State in 1956, and graduated from Brigham Young University with a B.A. in Asian studies.

Mr. Bascom has lived in Taiwan for two years and is currently living in Japan with his Japanese wife and two children.

Here is the first of a two-part article on militarism in modern Japan.

this already pervasive spirit of militarism a character that was unique to the Japanese psyche.[2] Thus, Japanese society had become entrenched in a system that glorified the military man and praised the fighting spirit.

A continuation and strengthening of this martial spirit was insured and given new impetus in the Meiji restoration of 1868. The effete and corrupt Tokugawa feudal polity was replaced by a system of government which espoused modern, Western political principles but which had at its basis the ancient concept of emperor worship. This new system was successful in unifying the country around the newly deified emperor.[3] By giving the entire country an object of worship, someone for whom anyone would be willing to die, the Meiji restoration created an almost fanatic nationalism among the Japanese people.[4]

The nationalism of this period, combined with radical modernization, was paramount in ensuring the primacy of the military within Japanese society during the years from the beginning of the Meiji era up through the end of World War II. During this period, Japan was engaged in a number of imperialistic ventures in Asia, all of which were undertaken in the name of the emperor and a stronger, more powerful Japan. Of course, the military establishment was at the forefront of all such ventures. The result was a high degree of respect for Japan on the international level, and an almost irreversible strengthening of the military establishment in getting both domestic and foreign policy.

It was this unmatched power of the military at a time when Japan had reached a high level of economic and industrial strength and a precarious position on the international scene that was primarily responsible for Japan's fateful entry into World War II. Many top military and naval officials in Japan knew at the outset of the war that Japan, though militarily and economically strong, could never win such a war waged against powerful Western nations with seemingly endless natural resources and technology.[5] Nevertheless, rather than lose face by allowing other nations to bully them, especially under such a glorious title as world prominence, the Japanese, in true Samurai fashion, chose to fight, even in the face of certain death. Such an example of total military influence over the minds of the people is hard to match anywhere in history.

Japan's Renunciation of Militarism: Liberal Elements and the "Peace Constitution"

Japan's war in the Pacific not only brought untold destruction upon the people and institutions of the country, but the military establishment was devastated and the adoration of the martial spirit was greatly reduced in the minds of the people. The end of the war brought the American occupation and the beginning of a new era of Japanese history that saw Japan renounce militarism and embrace peace as its national goal. In order to achieve this goal, General Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of the U.S. occupation forces, had to do a number of things to prepare the minds of the Japanese for such a strange new doctrine. One of the first things MacArthur did was to have the emperor renounce his role as a god and convince the people that he was a mere mortal. This act was essential to the renouncement of military power because of the close connection the emperor had with the sacrificial spirit of battle that so characterized the attitude of the Japanese military man.

Another important step in Japan's de-militarization was the inclusion within its American-drafted constitution of a clause that commits Japan to a course of peace and allows no place for any kind of military establishment. Article 9 of the constitution reads:

Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

Because article 9 forcefully renounces militarism, Japan's postwar constitution has been called the "peace constitution."

This "peace constitution" helps to explain why Japan today remains a predominantly peace-loving, anti-military society. Ever since the end of World War II the mood of the nation has been to renounce war and militarism. Probably the greatest impetus for this feeling was the untold destruction suffered by the people, especially in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where atom bombs were dropped. To keep this feeling alive a number of liberal,[7] left-wing groups have been active in preserving these images of destruction in the minds of the people. Among such groups are the Japanese media and the Teacher's Union. Both the media and the Teacher's Union have actively preached anti-militarism and peace. Their highly visible nature makes them very effective tools in spreading their messages. While the teachers work on the minds of the young, who never had to experience the war, the media – radio, television, printed materials, and motion pictures – keep the war and its destruction alive in the minds of the general public. One example of such a group is the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Publishing Committee. This is a grass-roots organization dedicated to making films and publishing photographs and literature about the bombings and the war in general. The idea is to transmit the feelings of destruction, horror and despair on to the next generation so they, too, will be willing to renounce war and embrace peace.[8]

Why Would Japan Re-Militarize?

With such powerful forces of anti-militarism still active in Japan, the question must be asked, why would Japan want to re-militarize? Have the feelings of nationalism and militarism ever really been eradicated from the minds of the Japanese people? Or have these feelings only been suppressed, and are we now seeing their modern counterparts reemerge as expressions of the national will?

Since their defeat in World War II the Japanese have always been unclear about their own responsibility for the war. This confusion reappears many times throughout the post-war years. For example, shortly after the war, during a time when the Japanese wanted to erase the war from their memory, the nation's security was in question because of shifts in the international environment. As a result of this, Kishi Nobusuke, a Class A war criminal and well-known "hawk," was allowed to gain the office of prime minister. It seems that whenever the international situation dictates it, Japan willingly allows the "hawk" factions to do its bidding.[9]

Hiroshi Imazu, Depty Chief for the Editorial Board at the Asahi Shimbun, and specialist on Japanese politics, states that further reason for concern about Japan's militaristic ideas ". . . is that the conditions upon which the Japanese state is founded are basically unchanged from before the war."[10] His meaning is that even though Japan has apparently embraced peace, it still needs and looks to the nations of Southeast Asia as sources for raw materials. This was the case before World War II, and it remains so today. Imazu states:

While it would appear that Japan has turned over a new leaf after the war, . . . for Japan the nations of Asia are still regarded only as sources of supply for cheap and abundant resources and labor, and as market places where Japanese can sell their manufactured goods. Moreover, Japan has used such tragic events for the Asian people as the Korean War and the Vietnam War as steppingstones for its own economic development.[11]

This statement begins to clarify the nature of Japan's modern resurgence of militarism. It would be naive to think that "hawks" in Japan today are looking for a return to the days of military control over colonies in Asia. It's no longer possible to create such a situation. It seems rather that a policy of solidarity is being pursued between the Japanese and other Asian countries. This solidarity would insure access to Japan's trade partners and security for all of Asia. This solidarity would take the form of both defense and economic mutual relations.[12] The "hawks" attitude ". . . is that by strengthening mutual economic and defense relations they are supporting the security and prosperity of Japan, and in this regard the business community is in complete agreement."[13]

And, indeed, the business community in Japan does give its support to the military. Many top corporate leaders in Japan are ex-military men themselves and give their support to such issues as raising the defense budget and revising the constitution to abolish article 9. Of course, it's only natural that Japanese business would support a military that protects its access to raw materials and foreign markets. This is also not to mention the demand created both inside and outside the country. (Although it is unconstitutional to sell arms outside the country, Japanese businessmen have indeed sold large quantities of arms to foreign countries)[14] for arms and support products in a growing military.

Newfound prosperity and its attendant materialism have given the Japanese people a new reason for maintaining a stronger military establishment. Yoshiyuki Tsurumi, critic and writer on Asian affairs states:

Having raised their country to the status of an economic great power, and having achieved a high level of material comfort, Japanese are becoming more and more willing to strengthen their military capacity, if the need arises, to protect their interests.[15]

Two recent examples show how far the Japanese may be willing to go to "protect their interests." A recently published book in Japan describes an insane scheme on the part of a consortium of American, Japanese, Thai, and European firms to blast a waterway through the Isthmus of Kra, which joins the Malay peninsula with the mainland. The plan called for the use of a hydrogen bomb to do the job. Obviously, Japan stood to benefit the most from this scheme as it could bypass the Malacca, Sunda and Lombok straits in Indonesian waters while transporting 82% of its iron ore and oil through this area.[16]

A much more believable, but no less true, incident took place in the summer of 1979, when Japanese Self Defense Forces and American troops carried out joint maneuvers in the Butler Straits of Okinawa. The maneuver was designed to protect oil shipping from a hypothetical enemy that was blocking the passage of tankers and carriers through the strait, "which represented a critical channel for free world shipping. The combined forces were to move in and occupy the North and South islands along the strait, insuring unobstructed passage for ships. It's obvious that the intended target area was the Malacca Strait.[17]

Whether these threats to Japan's interests are real or unjustified, there are many people in Japan that attempt to keep alive the idea that Japan must strengthen its military. The majority of the Japanese people are still very much against war and against a military build-up. Nevertheless, the Japanese remain unclear on just what course they should take in security affairs. Many right-wing or "hawk" groups, both inside and outside the government, like to remind the people of Japan's precarious position in relation to other nations. Because Japan lacks natural resources and is heavily dependent upon trade for its survival, the "hawks" often make up scenarios of "foreign powers blocking off shipping lanes and Soviet troops attacking Hokkaido from the north." These scenarios serve to create an atmosphere in Japan of anxiety over being cut off from their sources of trade, a situation very similar to what existed prior to the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific. Hiroshi Imazu has summarized this situation quite well:

In a situation where various international obstacles stand in the way of Japan's economic activities abroad and the nation's acquisition of resources, energy and food, people are apt to heed the siren's call of nationalism dedicated to military preparedness.[18] **(To be continued)**

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NOTES

[1]John Whitney Hall, Japan: From Prehistory to Modern Times (Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1971), pp. 94-95.

[2]Harold Hakwon Sunoo, Japanese Militarism Past and Present (Chicago: Nelso-Hall, 1975), pp. 12-13.

[3]Ibid., p. 15.

[4]Ibid., p. 21.

[5]Edwin O. Reischauer, The Japanese (Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1977), p. 102.

[6]"A Constitutional Amendment for Article 9?," Japan Echo 8, no. 2 (1981): 93.

[7]Liberal, as used in this paper, refers to those elements in Japan that are typically associated with socialistic or left-wing political philosophies. Since World War II, liberal elements in Japan have been very active in anti-war, anti-nuclear, and anti-military issues while protesting government spending on social welfare and education.

[8]John Junkerman, "Reluctant Warriors," Progressive, November 1982, p. 24.

[9]Hiroshi Imazu, "The Rising 'Hawk' Mentality," Japan Quarterly 28 (April-June 1982): 181.

[10]Ibid.

[11]Ibid.

[12]Ibid., p. 182.

[13]Ibid.

[14]Sunoo, Japanese Militarism, p. 192.

[15]Yoshiyuki Tsurumi, "Another Kind of Bond with America," Japan Quarterly (July-September 1982): 25.

[16]Ibid., pp. 20-21.

[17]Ibid., p. 27.

[18]Imazu, "Rising 'Hawk'," p. 180.

Koreans in Pyongyang and Tokyo Hold Rallies and Demonstration to Mark 3rd Year Since Kwangju Popular Uprising

Working people and students in Pyongyang on May 17 held a mass meeting to commemorate the third anniversary of the heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Speaking at the Pyongyang mass rally, Yang Hyong Sop, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF), called the 1980 Kwangju Popular Uprising "a massive popular resistance reflecting their burning desire for independence, democracy and reunification."

"The Kwangju Popular Uprising was a massive armed uprising participated in by citizens of all walks of life. For its staunchness and fierceness, this struggle was the biggest mass riot in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the people in the East," said Mr. Yang.

When Gen. Chon Du Hwan who had usurped power with the backing of the United States expanded the "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea on May 17, 1980, students and people of Kwangju started an anti-"government" demonstration and raided, destroyed and occupied the provincial "government" office, police stations and other "government" buildings, completely seizing the city.

Then, the United States transferred many division of the south Korean army and armoured units under its control to the south Koreans, backing up the murderous atrocities of the Chon Du Hwan group and wirepulling and directing them behind the scene to commit atrocities.

Mr. Yang said, "Due to the murderous atrocities of the bloodthirsty beasts, 5,000 citizens were slaughtered and more than 14,000 others were wounded only in a few days and more than 1,700 guiltless people were killed or wounded in Mokpo, Hwasun, Raju, Ryosu, Sunchon and other places, too."

The speaker stressed, "As the biggest and fiercest armed riot in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the people in the East, the Kwangju Popular Uprising greatly inspired the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world for national independence and sovereignty."

The rally adopted an appeal to the south Korean people.

Meanwhile, some 12,000 Korean citizens in Japan on the same day gathered in the Shiba Park, Tokyo to hold a rally to mark the third year since the massacre at Kwangju.

After the rally, they held a street demonstration.

Speaking at the rally, Mr. Pak Chae Ro, a Vice-Chairman of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), charged the United States with forming a three-way military alliance with Japan and south Korea.

He also criticized the U.S. plan to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea, saying that Americans' scheme to start a nuclear war in Korea has reached a very dangerous phase.

He stressed, "Unless U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, it is impossible to restore democracy in south Korea and realize the reunification of the Korean Peninsula."

At the rally three Japanese guests, including a member of the Japan Socialist Party and a member of the Communist Party of Japan, made speeches.

A grand Pyongyang meeting was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on May 17 to commemorate the 3rd anniversary of the heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising. (KCNA Radiophoto)

After the rally, the participants demonstrated on a street of downtown Tokyo carrying signs bearing "Remember Kwangju" and "U.S. Troops, Out of S. Korea."

(Continued from Page 1)

ties between Korea and Rwanda.

In the May 12 banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung stated, "We believe that the friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Korea and Rwanda will contribute greatly to strengthening the unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries, the Third World countries."

He also said, "As a comrade-in-arms standing with you on the common front against imperialism and for independence, we express firm solidarity with the entire African people in their just struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa."

Stressing that active cooperation in the fields of agriculture, culture and education has been achieved between Rwanda and Korea, the Rwandan President said: "The cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda is inscribed in the context of the solidarity which characterises the relations between the developing countries."

"This solidarity constitutes a major axis in seeking a new international economic system which will meet the needs and interests of all the partners and favor the emancipation of the peoples most impoverished due to the actual system marked by craying inequality and by the constantly growing difficulties," said Mr. Habyarimana Juvenal in the banquet speech. (See Banquet Speeches of Two Presidents on Page 2)

He declared, "We share with you the belief that the legality will certainly triumph and the justice of the cause that mobilises the Korean nation for her reunification will triumph despite all the obstacles lying in this way."

President Kim Il Sung May 13 held talks with the Rwandan counterpart in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the Rwandan guest on the same day.

On May 12, some members of the entourage of the Rwandan President inspected the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph, and on May 13 they visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair and the Pyongyang Metro.

The Rwandan President left Pyongyang on May 13. He was the eighth foreign leader who has visited the DPRK this year.

DPRK President Kim Il Sung received a message from the Rwandan counterpart in which he expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality the Korean leader accorded the Rwandan delegation.

The message read in part:

"Brief as our visit was, we could see at first hand the remarkable successes made by the Korean people in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the wise guidance of Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader, and highly estimate the big successes made in agriculture as a result of the correct embodiment of the Juche method of farming.

"We take this opportunity to express the active support of the Rwandan Government and people to the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of a united state advanded by Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, for an earlier reunification of Korea."

(Continued from Page 1)

has been infiltrated by 100 to 200 plainclothed policemen. They increased in number as May 18, the day when the popular uprising started in Kwangju, drew near. And yet students staged demonstrations.

The students' protest actions under harsh suppression by the south Korean authorities reflected their unanimous will to win freedom and democracy.

Earlier, Seoul National University students staged an on-campus demonstration on May 13.

When several students of the university called upon fellow students to join them, some 500 students responded to their call and lauched a powerful demonstration, chanting anti-"government" slogans and scattering handbills.

Police on May 16 arrested four students on charges of leading the demonstration.

Kim Yong Sam Begins Hunger Strike

Kim Yong Sam, the former leader of the banned New Democratic Party who has been under house arrest since last June in Seoul, declared on May 18 that he had begun an indefinite hunger strike to press for democratic reforms in south Korea.

A spokesman for the family said the 55-year-old former opposition leader began fasting on the evening of May 17.

The statement, addressed to the Korean people, said Kim wanted to share "the sufferings" of those involved in Kwangju uprising of 1980 and other struggles for democracy, to protest the dictatorial rule of Chon Du Hwan and to demand democratic reforms.

He said he was aware that he might die through this hunger strike but would consider it as his last service to his country.

"Our struggle for democracy must be waged at the risk of our lives, and I want to show my steadfast position on this subject by starting a fast," he said.

He denounced Chon for seizing power by trampling on young men calling for democracy in Kwangju three years ago, and said Chon was scheming to prolong his rule.

Kim's hunger strike coincides with the third anniversary of the heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising, when what started out to be a peaceful, anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstration degenerated into a popular uprising in the provincial city of Kwangju and resulted in some 5,000 deaths.

In another statement made available to foreign media on May 16, Kim renewed his call for the "development of democratic politics and the establishment of a democratic government" in south Korea.

He also called for immediate release from prison of all university students and intellectuals arrested for anti-"government" activities and for a guarantee of the press freedom.

He demanded that the "constitution" be amended to assure "presidential" elections through universal suffrage.

The former head of the now-defunct NDP was placed under house arrest May 17, 1980 during a crackdown on political dissent. That house arrest continued until April 30, 1981.

Kim was put under house arrest again June 1, 1982, after giving an interview to a foreign publication during which he was critical of the "government."

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